

1.4.2.

$$F_1 = 1,5$$

$$\Delta F = 0,26$$

$$\rho_1 = 1 / \text{m}^3,$$

$$\rho_2 = 1,26 / \text{m}^3.$$

1.4.2.

V -

$$F_1 = \rho_1 V g,$$

$$F_2 = \rho_2 V g,$$

$$F_1 = mg - \rho_1 V g, \quad F_2 = mg - \rho_2 V g.$$

$$\Delta F = F_1 - F_2 = (\rho_2 - \rho_1) V g.$$

$$V = \frac{\Delta F}{g(\rho_2 - \rho_1)}.$$

F₁,

$$m = \rho V,$$

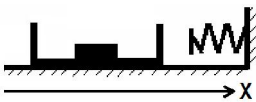
$$\rho = \frac{F_1(\rho_2 - \rho_1)}{\Delta F} + \rho_1. \quad : \quad \rho = \frac{F_1(\rho_2 - \rho_1)}{\Delta F} + \rho_1 = 2,5 / \text{m}^3.$$

2.4.2.

?

$$V_0 \geq 0,7 / \text{s},$$

$$\tau = 1.$$



$$g = 10 / \text{m}^2.$$

 μ

?

2.4.2.

$$\frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega}.$$

$$F^{\max} = m a_{\max}$$

$$\mu mg (\quad m- \quad , a_{\max}-$$

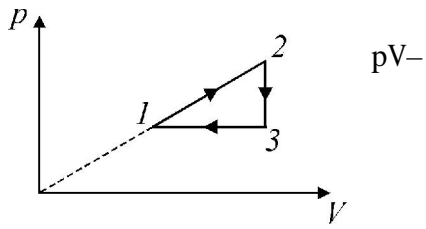
$$a_{\max} = V_0 = V_0 /$$

 $\mu g,$

$$: \mu = V_0 / g = 0,22.$$

3.3.2.

?



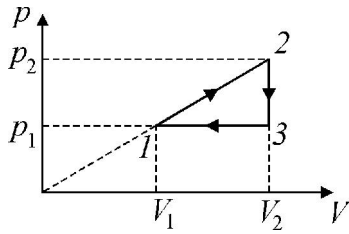
1

1 - 2 - 3 - 1,

1 - 2, $Q = 24$,

1.

3.3.2.



$A = Q_{12} + Q_{23} + Q_{31}$.

$p_1 V_1 = RT_1, p_2 V_2 = RT_2, p_1 V_2 = RT_3$.

1 - 2

$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$,

$2R$.

$T_2 = 4T_1, T_3 = 2T_1$.

$Q_{12} = 2R(T_2 - T_1) = 6RT_1, Q_{23} = \frac{3}{2}R(T_3 - T_2) = -3RT_1, Q_{31} = \frac{5}{2}R(T_1 - T_3) = -\frac{5}{2}RT_1$.

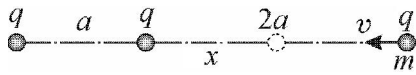
$Q_{12} = Q$,

$RT_1 = \frac{Q}{6}$.

$A = \left(6 - 3 - \frac{5}{2}\right)RT_1 = \frac{RT_1}{2} = \frac{Q}{12}$.

$A = \frac{Q}{12} = 2$.

4.1.2.



v ,

v ,

, $x = 3$?

2a.

$m = 1$.

$q = 10^{-9}$,

$a = 3$,

$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}$ / .

4.1.2.

q_2 ,

r ,

$$W = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

W_{12}

$$W_{12} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 2a} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 3a} + \frac{mv^2}{2} = W_{12} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a+x)}$$

$$v = \frac{q}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon_0 ma}} \sqrt{\frac{6a^2 + 7ax - 5x^2}{6x(a+x)}} \approx 2 \text{ / .}$$

$$v = \frac{q}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon_0 ma}} \sqrt{\frac{6a^2 + 7ax - 5x^2}{6x(a+x)}} \approx 2 \text{ / .}$$

5.2.2.

?

$R = 5$

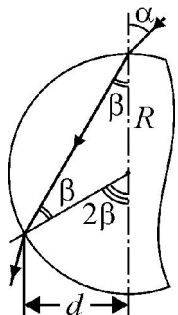
$n = 1,5$

$\alpha = 30^\circ$,

d

?

5.2.2.



$d = R \sin 2\beta = 2R \sin \beta \cos \beta$, β -

$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{n} \sin \alpha$. , $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}$.

$d = \frac{2R}{n^2} \sin \alpha \cdot \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} \approx 3,1$.

: $d = \frac{2R}{n^2} \sin \alpha \cdot \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} \approx 3,1$.